

THE DAILY TELEGRAM

The Leading Newspaper of Central West Virginia.

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UNION-CLARKSBURG

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915.

An Evening Echo.

Faith is the heroism and enterprise of intellect. It is not a passivity, but a faculty. It is power, the material of effect. Faith is winged intellect. The great workmen of history have been men who believed like giants.—CHARLES PARKHURST.

In the early days of the tariff soon after the war began Democrats laid the loss in trade solely to the great war? Now that we have a billion dollar trade balance watch carefully and see if you can see where any Democrat says the war had anything to do with it.

People all over the country are asking: Will President Wilson be a candidate to succeed himself? Will he let the country know, pretty soon, what are his intentions? Will William B. Bryan be a presidential candidate, and will he make prohibition another "paramount" issue? Why is Postmaster General Burleson so solicitous to get inside information as to the political status of the country and in whose interest is he so inquisitive?

The receipts of the national treasury for the last fiscal year were some ninety millions less than the expenditures, in spite of the fact that a Democratic Congress created two additional taxes to make up the loss of revenue from imports. About one-half the deficit is due to loss of revenue and the remainder to extravagant appropriations. The high cost of Democratic administrations is one of the things this country has to remedy now and then, and next year is not so far away.

Imports of Meats and Dairy Products.

A report from the department of commerce shows that a new record has been made for the importation of meats and dairy products by the United States, the total for the last ten months reaching \$38,000,000. Two thirds of this was for meats, mostly brought from Argentina. The figures will be of especial interest to the farmers of the West, on whom the country has always depended for its supplies of meat, butter and cheese. The situation is not at all serious, though the figures on imports must be placed alongside the exports of food products for the same period, which aggregate \$724,000,000.

On this showing, it is quite evident the United States still has enough to feed its own people, and that no likelihood of famine exists. It is worthy of note, though, that the possibility of competition for our farmers in their home market is developing under the stimulus of Democratic free trade ideas, and at a rate that is not at all comforting to those who have considered the American farmer as free from any danger of foreign encroachment. The total is more than three times what it was two years ago.

In the meantime, the farmers of the West are being stimulated to produce not only more, but better food products. They are entitled to the home market, and to all possible encouragement in their efforts to hold it.

Even Democrats Want to Know.

Democrats who have had an abiding faith in the Wheeling Register, which has been telling them all during the present Democratic national administration that "we have had no times," are asking today: "What does it mean?"

The cause of the question is the headline, a front page streamer, in Friday's Register reading "Thousands of Ohio Miners on Verge of Starvation," and then the following leading news article follows:

"COLUMBUS, O., July 22.—Destitution among the thousands of miners in the Hocking district, as well as other sections caused Governor Willis today to issue a general appeal to citizens of the state to help in rendering immediate relief. In many instances entire families are said to be actually starving. Mothers with infants are said to be living on nothing but a limited portion of flour. Special investigators reported to the governor that few families have anything other than flour and onions to eat.

"The adjutant general has been ordered by the governor to use the state militia in forwarding provisions and distributing systematically among the suffering. It is said immediate relief must be given at once, or children will die of starvation. There are no labor troubles in the Hocking district, the mines being idle because of

business depression." Even Democrats want to know why the Register insists that times are good.

Plan for Possible Peril.

Hudson Maxim in his "Defenseless America," assembles some interesting figures of our present military and naval unreadiness. Of dreadnoughts we have fifteen to Germany's twenty-eight and England's forty-six. The strength of regular armies on a peace footing is: Germany, 800,000; Austria-Hungary, 424,600; United States, 130,000. The scale of relative numerical strength of field artillery, in which Germany is rated 5,000, we are rated 634. Austria's rating is 2,365, and England's is 1,000. The authorized number of soldiers for the United States regular army is 100,000. Of the actual number as given above, 54,082 are mobile, and of these but 32,340 are mobile in the continental United States.

This is no time for hysterical conjecture or craven fears, says the Philadelphia Ledger, but it is time to set the affairs of our military and naval household in order. Our plans should have reference to the possible peril as well as to the desirability of being all things to all men in the kindly offices of eventual mediation. It is very well for us to say what we will do or we won't do, but we cannot predict when or where a mad dog will bite. What is the use or palaver as a weapon of defense against a man or a nation that runs amuck? Bismarck objected to rhetoric as a bar of judgment: it is a greater evil when it inhibits outright action in defense of the right against the wrong. It would be more to the point if we spent less time in writing pretty letters to Germany and more time overhauling our defenses and putting enough men in the army and aboard the ships.

Cash is Inevitable.

Notwithstanding Mr. Bryan's Spanish courtesy in reference to the president, none of the advisers of Mr. Wilson harbor the delusion that he resigned "in a fit of passionate admiration for the president," as the New York Evening Post ironically puts it. Some of the statements of the Madison Square Garden speech cannot be logically interpreted as friendly to the president, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Not another individual in the United States who has previously upheld the president in his conduct of foreign relations has shown more enthusiasm over Mr. Bryan's paradoxical theory that the way to uphold the president's hands is by criticizing his policy. All the applause has come from the consistent opponents of the president's position from the beginning of the war. Practical friends of the president realize that there is to be war to the death. Unopposed persons may wonder whether Mr. Bryan's frequent expression of personal admiration for the president has not estopped him from opposing his renomination. But they forget the changes on "principle." His courtship of Champ Clark at Baltimore was disguised as a matter of "principle," although there are many circumstances supporting the suspicion that it had been long designed, but not with Mr. Wilson as the ultimate beneficiary.

Mr. Bryan has his "principle" ready for use against Mr. Wilson. It is the one-term pledge of the platform. He made a record, handy for future use, in 1912. He alone of all the writers and speakers stressed the one-term pledge, although Mr. Bryan criticized Mr. Roosevelt's third term. During his first term in Congress Mr. Bryan tried to get the constitution amended so as to make a president ineligible to succeed himself. In each of his three races he pledged himself to the single term principle. He worded the Baltimore plank so as specifically to pledge the candidate to the principle. He dwelt on the "personal pledge of the candidate" in numerous speeches, duly reported in the Commoner, and argued in a leading editorial the week before election as to the peculiar inviolability of the pledge, since unviolability of conditions could not be imposed on it after it was might other pledges. With such a record he must oppose the president's renomination, even if he sheds crocodile tears at the start. But students of Mr. Bryan's career expect him to wipe away all tears in a little while, and attack his former chief with all the fierceness of which his intense nature is capable.

Guesswork Financing.

Was our national deficit during the past financial year \$35,000,000, or \$41,000,000; or \$57,000,000?

That is a question which even the treasury officials cannot answer readily, if one may judge from their much-jumbled recent figures concerning the state of federal finances. One thing, however, is quite clear. There is a large deficit and the war is not wholly or even largely to blame for it. The inevitable reduction in customs revenues was foreseen eleven months ago, and Congress was duly asked to make good the deficiency by authorizing a list of emergency war taxes. This it did, and the taxes so imposed have brought in a good deal more than was expected of them. This year, moreover, the federal income tax yielded handsomely, running away above the previous year's figures. Why, then, are we so far from having made both ends meet, asks the Boston Herald.

Several things account for the large balance on the wrong side of the national ledger. Miscalculations in the amount of income to be derived from the excises on liquors and tobacco account for some of it. This source of revenue was overestimated to the extent of twenty millions or more, a discrepancy for which there seems to be no reasonable excuse, and which affords but another example of the

guesswork financing that has characterized the McAdoo regime in Washington. A postoffice deficit of about six millions helps to swell the total shortage. That, however, is only the nominal shortage in this department as it appears, according to the extraordinary methods of postal accounting. Were the postoffice department debited with every item of national expense that is properly chargeable to it, this nominal deficit would be doubled or trebled. The operation of the Panama canal, likewise, has proved an expensive matter during the last twelve months, taking nearly thirty millions from the national income, and this apart altogether from the huge sums needed to pay interest on the construction bonds. Finally, the last session of Congress set a record for peace expenditures with appropriations which came almost to the three-quarter billion mark.

It is convenient and plausible to put the blame for all our political and economic mishaps on the European catastrophe, but our federal deficit is one thing that does not can be satisfied by the Hapsburgs and the lack of a national budget are chiefly responsible for it.

THE DAILY NOVELETTE

THE FIRING MARK.

(Translated from the Italian.)

Recruiting Officer Spagetti imperiously entered the laboratory of Pasquale Pasquilli, the inventor.

"Follow me!" he commanded. "You have the honor to be set down in my lists as a decoy or firing mark. Your duties will be simply to show yourself to the enemy's sharpshooters and occupy their fire while the regular soldiers make a surprise attack."

Pasquilli, never a brave man, loosened his collar wild, and cried, "But, no, no, I don't have to fight. I can serve my country much better in other way. I have invented a death-dealing machine the like of which has never been the like of which!"

The recruiting officer brightened. Was he to have the honor of discovering an inventive genius for his country?

"It is called the Deadly Entangler," said Pasquilli. "It is a powerful cannon that shoots thousands of yards of macaroni, which so entangles the enemy that it is then a simple matter to rush up and slay them."

"Follow me!" repeated the recruiting officer inflexibly.

THE SEARCHLIGHT

Latest News from the Fields of Science, Education and Invention.

RAISING DRUG PLANTS.

The shutting off of the drug supply from Europe has aroused interest here in the cultivation of plants for medicinal use. Some of these can be raised with little trouble, and a number of them are already grown for floral or ornamental purposes. Others are found in their wild state and may be made to yield a fair profit with a reasonable amount of care.

Calamus or sweet flag is a native wild plant used as a drug. It may be found from the old roots which are apt to be found along the banks of streams or the edge of swamps. Tons of the dried roots of this plant are imported every year. Yet a single acre in this country can be made to yield at least 1,000 pounds with an average value of four or five cents a pound.

Thousands of pounds of coriander seed are also imported each year. The returns from the government experimental farms indicate that this seed can be grown in America at an average yield of 1,000 pounds to the acre and at a market price of six and one-half cents.

Old fashioned herbs such as pepper mint, catnip, horehound, lobelia and honest grow wild, but can be improved by slight cultivation, and are suitable for a certain demand while the cultivation of lavender, especially in the southwestern states is fast becoming of commercial importance.

TRAVELETTE

By NIKAH.

MOMBASA.

Mombasa is an island and a town in British East Africa. The island is almost hidden in an oblong bay, which it nearly fills. It is a tropical island, crowned with jungle set on brown cliffs festooned in brilliant creepers. The blue waters of the bay clasp it in a narrow band, and a forest of palms comes down to meet the sea. The harbor is at the little settlement of Kilindini. This harbor is nothing more than a placid river, reaching far into the jungle. So still lie its waters that every leaf and tendril and flower of the forest is imaged in its depths. The quiet, and the tropical perfection of the spot work a strange spell upon the traveler. He fancies that he has voyaged into a fairy land. A satyr peering from a thicket, or a milk-white deer bounding through a glade, would seem but a part of the picture.

At the landing place his dream is rudely shattered. A crew of chattering, half-naked negroes comes clamoring for his baggage. The custom house is a crude structure of sheet iron full of dust and stones and sweating humanity, and hotter. It is safe to say, than any other port this side of Hades.

The town of Mombasa consists of two parts—a comparatively new Eng-

The Watts-Lambersd Company

WE GIVE "B. & B." GREEN TRADING STAMP WITH EACH PURCHASE.

July Daily Special Sales Now In Progress

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY, JULY 26.

ON SALE 9 a. m.

Imported Cotton
Crepe de Chine

15c Yard

Regular Price 39c Yard.

Beautiful fabrics for summer Blouses and Dresses. A very fine quality cotton Crepe de Chine, yard wide, shown in the following desirable colors—White, Navy, Peach, Mais, Gray, Sky, Pink, Rose, Copenhagen, Belgian Blue. Special for Monday, 15c yard.

See Window Display.

ON SALE 2 p. m.

Axminster and
Velvet Carpets

65c Yard

Regular Prices \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 yard.

Axminster Carpet with border. Also short lengths and odd pieces of Axminster and Velvet Carpets. Lengths vary from 10 to 24 yards in a piece. Many larger pieces of odd border and Carpet sold in any quantity, but short lengths sold by piece only. The Carpet bargain of the year.

See Window Display.

SPECIAL FOR TUESDAY, JULY 27th.

ON SALE 9 a. m.

Fine Embroideries
Galoons, Bandings and Edges

9c Yard

Regular Prices to 59c Yard.

The most remarkable Embroidery values we have ever offered. A clearance of fine Swiss Galoos, Bandings, Edges and Insertions. Scores of beautiful designs in Floral, Eyelet and Japanese effects. This sale includes Embroideries formerly sold up to 59c yard.

See Window Display.

ON SALE 2 p. m.

Mercerized Table Damask,
39c Yard

Widths 71x72 Inches.

A sale that is of particular interest to the thrifty housewife. Fine Table Damask, good weight, highly mercerized finish, beautiful floral patterns. This cloth is bleached pure white and in appearance and wear qualities is far superior to the medium grades of all-linen Damask. Tuesday afternoon only, 39c yard.

See Window Display.

After Supper Specials for Tonigh, July 24.

SEAMLESS SHEETS 53c
Size 81x90 inches.15c PILLOW CASES
Size 36x42 inches.ALL-SILK RIBBON, 9c yd.
Clearance of a number of odd pieces.15c HUCK TOWELS
Size 13x28 inches, hemmed.
Narrow red borders.85c ICE TEA GLASSES
55c DOZ.
Good quality, plain tea glasses.One-Fourth off the Price of
Any Guernsey Earthen Ware50c ENAMEL WATER PAILS
25cCUT GLASS WATER SETS
98c
Jug and six tumblers.MIKADO DOUBLE COATED
ENAMELED COFFEE POTSRegular prices 75c to \$1.25.
1½, 2 and 3-quart sizes. Sold
subject to manufacturer's slight
imperfections.\$1.00 BIRDEYE, 79c BOLT
OF 10 YARDS

Pure Bleach—27 inches wide.

Fine Nainsook and Eng-
lish Longcloth, 98c bolt of
10 yards. Regular prices
18c and 20 yard.Ladies' Handkerchiefs
6 for 25c.

Handkerchiefs of sheer
lawn in all white or colored
borders, hemstitched, includ-
ing values regularly sold at
10c.

lish settlement and an old Portuguese town, which is far less comfortable, but a great deal more picturesque. The English settlement consists in a number of very informal bungalows and villas, scattered about without system or plan.

Yet in Mombasa is one of the most remarkable trolley systems in the world. The tracks are narrow, and the cars seat only one or two passengers. The motive power is a couple of negroes who run behind the car and push.

Yet you may order a trolley at the public gardens and go literally anywhere in the city. Branch lines lead to the very doors of the houses. Ladies make their afternoon rounds of calls while walking a hundred feet to the trolley and returning tracked at his doorstep. By trolley the Romeo hastens to meet his Juliet, and his car is switched and shunted off under her very window. The trolley system of Mombasa is not a novel or speed or regularity of operation; but it is completely accommodates itself to the need and desire of the passenger.

OIL AND GAS

No new wells were drilled into the sand at Evans City yesterday. The Schmidt Oil Company's well on the Kern lot, 150 feet northwest of the South Penn Oil Company's No 5 on the B. F. White farm was drilling in the sand and made several flows. This well is on a good line with producers. The old wells continue to decline and it is estimated that the production of the pool is about 1,000 barrels a day.

The tools are still in the hole at the Schmidt, Sauer and Company's good well on the Pittsburg Realty Company's lot and it is not producing anything. Water has broken into the well and the men will pull out the casing and try to recover the tools. Yesterday they tried for several hours to jar the tools loose, but could not budge them. The misfortune has put this well out of the running and it is doubtful if it can come back with as much production as when the tools were stuck. As it is a proximity to other wells the pressure must necessarily be reduced if it gains begins to do business.

The South Penn Oil Company has drilled its No. 1 on the B. F. White farm through and fifteen feet below the third sand and is drilling in

the sand at No. 4 on the John Bear-trice farm.

In Sutton township, Meigs county, Van Fleet and Company have completed a second test on the Elizabeth Mills farm and have a duster. In the Payne district, Washington county, E. P. McCutcheon and Company have a five-barrel pump in the Maxon sand.

The Oil Market.

Pennsylvania, 1.35; Mercer black 97; New Castle 97; Cornish 93; Cabell 97; North Lima 88; South Lima 83; Princeton 84; Wooster \$1.05; Indiana 83; Somerset 80; Ragland 63; Illinois 84; Kansas 40; Oklahoma 40; Corsicana, light 45; Corsicana, heavy 45; Electra 45; Healdton 30; Henrietta 45; Caddo, 38 degrees 60; Caddo, 35 degrees 50; Caddo, 30 degrees 40; Caddo, crude 35; Canada \$1.28.

Producers and Refiners' Company quotes \$1.35 for crude of the Pennsylvania grade.

Japanese oysters are transplanted from their native waters to the dike-surrounded oyster beds of the Pacific coast and flourish there.

Mohammedanism is the recognized religion of the Turkish race, and the sultan, as caliph, is the supreme head. Over 2,000 mosques are provided for worship.

New South Wales has only one-twentieth the population of Britain.

Electric Starter and Lights

One-Man Mohair Top

1916 MAXWELL

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MANY GOOD THINGS ARE SAID ABOUT OUR METHODS OF CONDUCTING BANK. ALL WHO AVAIL THEMSELVES OF OUR SERVICES ARE WELL PLEASED AND THEY WILL TELL YOU SO. THIS IS EXCLUSIVELY A SAVINGS BANK—A BANK FOR THE MASSES—WE WELCOME THE SMALL ACCOUNTS AS GLADLY AS THE LARGER ONES.

R. T. LOWNDES,
President.

THE LOWNDES SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST CO.

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Sec. and Treas.

All Accounts at This Bank Draw Interest at
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